



# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

## FREE TRADE'S CHAMPION.

CONGRESSMAN HURD SPEAKS ON THE MORRISON BILL.

The Most Violent of the Free Traders Gives His Views.—The Proceedings of Both Houses of Congress—Opposed in and Around Washington—Personal and Political.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Weilborn, of Texas, Saturday, May 1st, was set apart for the consideration of business reported from the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, called up the joint resolution directing the president to bring to the attention of the government of Venezuela the claim of J. E. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, for indemnity for gross outrages and tortures inflicted upon him by an officer of that government, and to demand and enforce in such manner as he may deem best, an immediate cessation of the claim. Mr. Lamb gave a brief description of the outrages committed on Mr. Wheelock by the officers in order to exhort from him the confession of a crime of which he was not guilty, and the joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, asked leave to report from the committee on appropriations a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of sending a special envoy from St. Louis to the United States, but Mr. Lamb objected.

ON THE TAXABLE LIST.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the house at 11:30 a. m., went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair.

Mr. Hinsdale, of New York, instituted a comparison between the condition of the business of the country prior to the tariff of 1841, and its condition at the present time, and from the comparison deduced the conclusion that the protective system was a better one for the people. He asserts that organized industry and labor, instead of the inventive genius of capital, gave capital opportunity for safe investment, and he denied that it had the effect of the building up of monopolies.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, wished that he could support a bill which would reduce the revenue one hundred million dollars, and he would vote for the Morrison bill because his author had informed him of the connection of the bill with the building up of monopolies.

Several speeches were made for and against the bill, and efforts to amend and adopt substitutes were made, but it was then read the third time and passed.

The chair laid before the senate the next special order, being the shipping bill reported by Mr. Frye, from the committee on commerce.

## THE CATTLE BILL PASSED.

The Senate Takes up the Shipping Bill—Loosing Ban to be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the senate, bills and resolutions were favorably reported from committees as follows:

Mr. Garfield, from the committee on judiciary, an army bill constituting an amendment to the Thurman act, relating to the Pacific railroad.

By Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, the house joint resolution v. authorizing the secretary of war to loan \$100,000, or as many as can be conveniently spared to the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, for the creation of the Mecklenburg delegation of independence. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Cockrell, while reporting these measures favorably, remarked that the committee had concluded v. legislation of this character was not "judicious, and would not in future be recommended."

PALEO-PHENOMENA BILL.

The senator's bill on paleo-phenomena bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Pumb remarked that somebody must execute the law. He had confidence in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury, and had no idea that that officer would abuse any power given him by the bill.

Mr. Ingerson held the dulcet tones of assurance given by the senator from Kansas, Mr. Pumb, in the offices of the government were not warranted by recent history. He, Mr. Morgan, had himself within a short time shown to the senate that a man who has been indicted in the United States courts and prosecuted by the attorney general of the state, and was then tried by a panel of petit jury, was actually appointed United States marshal of the middle and southern districts of Alabama. The departments of this government, as senators could not but know, were conducted as to subserve personal political even party politics being given but secondary consideration. The reward that the marshal received for his services and the incentive to him was that he traveled from county to county in his district for the purpose of influencing colored republicans to vote for Arthur and he denied that it had the effect of the building up of monopolies.

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WASHINGON GOSSIP.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mahone's recent action in openly proclaiming himself a republican has freshened the memory of Senator Hill's famous speech three years ago, in which he asserted that every man in the Virginia trickster has taken. Riddleberry is sore over the success of Mahone in manipulating the convention, but lacks the nerve to break from the control of his boss.

John Bookwater, of Ohio, is said to be spying out a seat in the senate during his stay in Washington. This now, however, has completed his work, and he has complete control of the Ohio democracy. Bookwater is young and ambitious, with much money and some brains. He counts on succeeding John Sherman or coming in Payne's place if the presidential lightning should strike the old man.

The southern men in the house are almost unanimous in opposition to the bankruptcy bill. Their friends are alarmed for them. The heavy pressure already brought to bear by the influence of boards of trade will be strengthened, but the outlook, at best, is gloomy for the bill. It is at the moment suspended in committee, and left individuals free to choose their own careers, develop their own resources, and build up their own fortunes. The press of America is unanimous in its opposition to the bill, so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. He refers his whole case on the proposition, that it is the right of the government to tax the importation of the goods, and to suspend the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it when he earned wages they were his own, and he had the right to do what he pleased with it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow citizens to pay twice for an article he made in order to make good his losses. He also asserted that the bill would cost \$100 for what would otherwise cost \$1,000, and that it had been armed with the taxing power of the government from him.

Taking his cue from this remark, the district attorney proceeded to give a brief statement of the contents of a number of long written communications and the practical teaching of justice. It is perfectly evident that it is better for the government to have a tariff than no tariff, but it is not the protection of the government. It is well to put his money into it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow citizens to pay twice for an article he made in order to make good his losses.

Mr. Ingerson turned out to be one of the ablest of the young men in the house.

He justified his claim to this distinction in the speech he delivered a few nights ago. He is thirty-three years old and was introduced to the arena of national politics by defeating John W. Gilmer in 1870. His mother and two brothers succeeded in having John Sherman elected to Congress, and the practical teaching of justice.

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The government called James B. Price. The examination was conducted by District Attorney Worthington. Mr. Price said he resided in Jefferson City. Price had been the attorney for the state in the case of the Virgina trickster. He had been examined by the court, and his testimony was given. Inspector Woodard was placed on the stand and questioned in relation to certain papers, but his examination was somewhat curtailed by the court, who remarked that its time was too precious to be wasted in trifles.

Price was then asked to make a statement of his opinion of the bill.

Price said he was of the opinion that the bill was a profitable one, it did not need the protection of the government. It was unprofitable to the government to have a tariff, but it did not put his money into it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow citizens to pay twice for an article he made in order to make good his losses.

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## GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Planters Ploughing Up Corn and Planting Cotton—Sheep and Hogs in Oconee County—Thirty Colored People in Wilkes County—Fire in Resaca—Other Goss.

Many planters along the Savannah river are plowing up their corn and planting cotton.

Editor Myers of the Emanuel Remover, promises to let his readers into the story of his recent shooting match with Mr. J. C. Coleman.

The Waynesboro Citizen and the Emanuel Remover, while expressing no doubt, the guilt of the white murderer Alfred G. Latham, approve of the condemned sentence passed upon him by the presiding judge, because as the evidence was all circumstantial, Latham still insists that he had nothing to do with the killing of his wife.

Augusta News.—The break at the falls of the Clark Globe mills is more serious than at first apprehended, and after the first work of repair has been done by dredging the river again. A high dam has been constructed, and Vigilant engine was busy all yesterday morning in pumping the water from the foundation, which we sought this time, and the factories are urging extra prices and quick work for the break, very dangerous to facturers.

There is an agitation in Emanuel county to change the county seat from Waynesboro. In consequence some persons in the latter place now want the necessity of railway connection in order to retain the courthouse.

The burial of Mr. J. W. B. Nelson, of Newnan took place last Saturday.

The residence of L. Hill, of Resaca, was burned yesterday morning, \$1,000. Fully insured.

Mr. Robert Hall, of Elbert county, has lost his residence and outbuildings by fire. The loss is about \$5,000.

Mr. J. O. Sanders has bought a handsome residence in Elberton, and will make that town his future home.

The Hampton Sunday schools will have their picnic on the 9th of May.

The Griffin News seems to be in doubt as to the utility of continuing publication, and foreign mis-

takes as well as inferred from the following:

Foreign soldiers was subscribed for foreign mis-

missions at the Methodist church on Sunday, it being a sort of centennial collection and the inter-

esting part of the day.

A small cannery factory here; but then we suppose the poor health here to be

supplied with fresh missionaries meat occasionally,

as well as cannery products.

Mr. John Malone, a thrifty farmer of Oconee county, had the misfortune of losing eight of his fine sheep, which were slain by worthless dogs.

The Athens Banner says that he wants to keep a secret, for fear some of the Georgia legislators might

have to make new promises to some of their constituents.

The storehouse and goods of Mr. T. E. Dicker-

son, at Prior's station, were destroyed by fire Saturday night. His stock of goods, valued at about \$5,000, was entirely lost, and the property

was only partially covered.

John Corlett, John Smith, the well known colored porter of Mr. William Nibley, happened to a pain suffered yesterday. While at work tearing the old guttering in Mr. Nibley's house, Smith had a sharp pain in his side, and, on going down to the hard pavement below, a distance of twenty-two feet, breaking his left arm just above the wrist, and fracturing the radial and ulnar bones. Dr. R. E. Miller set the broken limb, and the unfortunate man is now doing well.

General Toombs, who is the Washington Gazette, is enjoying pretty fair health, but says he is forced to give up his law day by day.

He frequently keeps several amanuenses busily at one time as he dictates.

We are told that a merchant of Wash-

ington remade a few days ago that he had just

sold a hand-made silk dress to a colored girl of

certain rank, and that the colored population were not at all infrequent.

Some of them are very thrifty.

The following paragraphs come from Utson county.

Without doubt the home of Mr. Hester is one of

the prettiest and most romantic homes in all north-

ern Georgia. On the top of a very large Indian rock, which rises from the plain, and which, perhaps, thousands of years ago, was the

home of a savage, there is a spring of

water, and a small waterfall, which flows

down to this beautiful home and serves all the

purposes for which God intended it. This is

the home of Mr. Hester. It is beautifully situated

on elevated land one mile from Noxubee river.

There are on three acres, a large E. W. Bur-

rill, and a house and outbuildings.

R. S. Brown, Union superior court, the case of the

state v. W. D. Buckworth was interesting, but he sole

a trial. Dr. H. Johnson, and in making his

way to the trial, taking the saddle from the horse, he

fastened it on his robe away. The defendant was fined \$20 and cost of several months in the

chancery, and was sent to prison.

About three weeks ago a preacher was telling

his dying congregation of the awful consequences

of the great trackless woods animals long

since extinct. The owner once prohibited these

rocks from being carried away, but the property

had been sold, and the new owner had

the country taken them all away, and made

headstones and mounds pieces of them.

W. W. Anderson, Reporter, has been a

fine school teacher, but the time he has been

to do an excellent business. Dr. Frank Erwin,

a prominent citizen of Brasstown, will move there

in the fall. Dr. W. E. Bur-

rill, and A. G. Bur-

rill, and

## THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FRIDAY,  
APRIL 25, 1884.**Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hon. Sam'l H. Hill, for the State; Hon. J. W. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.****Frank vs. City of Atlanta.** Trespass from Fulton. Municipal Corporations. Non-suit. Evidence. Damages. Nuisance. (Before Judge Hammond.)**Hall, J.—** Had there been no disputed facts in this case, and had its determination depended solely upon questions of law, it should have been disposed of on a motion for a non-suit; but there being both questions of law and facts in the issues made, the question of the non suit is left to the court vs. Atlanta Street Railway. (decided to-day.)**Candler, Thompson & Candler,** for plaintiff in error.**Gandier, Thompson & Candler,** for plaintiff in error.**H. Hill, solicitor general, for the state.****Barnesville Savings Bank vs. Bissell.** Inspectors whose duty is to inspect all buildings and walls located on the various streets, lanes and alleys of the city, and giving power to the mayor and council to execute an injunction under the recommendations of such inspectors, within the superior court, in the exercise of their powers, cannot be too careful in granting injunctions to restrain judgments obtained in law, and should never exercise this power without requiring ample indemnity from the person praying the injunction.**2.** In this case, the proofs submitted to the chancellor at the hearing of the application for injunction, were somewhat conflicting, and while probably the injunction should not have been granted, yet this court cannot say that the chancellor's action vested him with the exercise of this power. It can take an extreme case to authorize this court to interfere with the exercise of such power. Judgment affirmed.**Taylor & Murphy, by J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.****J. A. Hunt; John I. Hall, for defendant.****Schmitz & Co. vs. Johnson.** Attachment from City Court of Atlanta. Practice in Superior Court. Practice in Superior Court. Jurors. New trial. (Before Judge Clark.)**Blandford, J.—** Where affidavits used in connection with one ground of a motion for new trial were identified by the signature of the attorney, and the motion was duly certified as a part of the transcript of the record, this was sufficient, and the writ of error will not be dismissed on that ground.**Crockett vs. McLendon.** (decided to-day.)**The verdict is supported by the evidence.****5.** Where a debtor proposed to pay fifty cents on the dollar of his indebtedness and at the same time paid some of his creditors in full and promised to pay to others seventy-five cents on the dollar, but kept that fact concealed from the creditors who accepted a settlement at fifty cents, such settlement was fraudulent and void, and did not bind the creditors.**Judgment affirmed.****Minnott & Howell; C. W. Smith, for plaintiff in error.****Reuben Arnold, for defendant.****O. J. & E. V. Cottle vs. Harrold, Johnson & Co.** Injunction from Sumter. Title, Liens, Trusts. Practice in Superior Court. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Clarke.)**Blandford, J.—** Where affidavits used in connection with one ground of a motion for new trial were identified by the signature of the attorney, and the motion was duly certified as a part of the transcript of the record, this was sufficient, and the writ of error will not be dismissed on that ground.**Crockett vs. McLendon.** (decided to-day.)**The verdict is supported by the evidence.****6.** Although a written statement or memorandum of the indebtedness of the defendant to the plaintiff went out with the jury among the papers in the case, yet where it appears from the affidavits of several members of the jury that they never saw the paper that it was not read by the jury, and that no allusion was made to it, a new trial will not be required.**4.** The other grounds of the motion are not sufficient to require a new trial.**(a) It is incumbent on the plaintiff in error to show error plainly and distinctly.****Judgment affirmed.****Black & Albert, for plaintiffs in error.****Hoke Smith; W. T. Moyers, for defendant.****Doster vs. City of Atlanta.** Case from Fulton. Actions. Damages. Torts. Municipal Corporations. (Before Judge Hammond.)**Blandford, J.—** A municipal corporation is not responsible for a tort committed by one convicted of a criminal offense against the person of another, nor for a tort committed upon him by the guard over such convicts. Hammon vs. County of Richmond (September term, 1883).**Judgment reversed.****Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error.****E. A. Angier; W. T. Newman, for defendant.****Fulton Colville.** ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 10 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.**John V. Washington, Attorney at Law.****Office No. 4 Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.****Special attention to collections for non-residents.****YOUTH & GEORGIA COLLECTING AGENCY.****J. C. MATTHEWS, Attorney at Law.****Atlanta, Georgia.****Collections made on the following roads:****Atlanta, Albany, and all intermediate points.****No charge unless collection is made.****References—Harold Johnson, Co., Americus, Ga.; Mrs. H. H. Wood, Atlanta, Ga.****J. M. HAYWOOD & MARTIN.****ATTORNEYS AT LAW.****McDonough, Ga.****P. F. LATIMER.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Office room No. 1 Dunlap building. A general law practice in the State and Federal Courts.****J. T. HOLLOWMAN.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Gainesville, Ga.****FULTON COVILLE.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****No. 10 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.****J. M. HARRIS.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Office No. 20 Newnan building. Will practice in all courts, state and federal.****H. J. HAMMOND.****J. G. ZACHRY, T. A. HAMMOND,****H. J. HAMMOND, ZACHRY & HAMMOND.****ATTORNEYS AT LAW.****21st Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.****Practice in all the courts.****J. V. ALEXANDER.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Newnan, Ga.****A. A. ANDERSON.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Case removed from 16th to 16th Whitehall street, where he will be pleased to have his friends favor him with business calls.****J. S. L. MAYNARD.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****52½ Alabama Street, Room No. 3, Atlanta, Georgia.****MEMORY STONE.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Will appear in the State and U. S. Courts except where United States government is a party.****Office hours—Alfred St. John, Attorney.****Atlanta, Georgia.****H. J. HARRIS.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Agent and Dealer, Gainesville, Ga.****A. R. WRIGHT.****ATTORNEY AT LAW.****Wright, McRae, Johnson, & Wright.****Atlanta, Georgia.****Wright & Associates.****PAUSE & SCHROETER,****Fresco and Scenic Artists,****Office, 31 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.****SKETCHING, DRAWING AND DESIGNING.****References—Governor's Mansion, Chas. Beeson, Mann, Dr. Wm. H. Stewart, First Presbyterian Church, Gate City National Bank.****Out-of-town orders executed in the best style.****FARMVILLE****LITHIA WATER****Nature's Own Remedy for the Cure of****Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious-****ness, Jaundice, and all****Kidney Diseases, Gout,****Rheumatism and****Dropsey.****Sold on Draught and by the Gallon at 50¢****By WILLIS E. VENABLE, corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets.****SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY.** Whitehall street, corner Hunter and Peachtree Sts., Forsyth.**General Wholesale Agent. In Case Only:****LAWRENCE, RANKIN & LAMAR.****SEND FOR PAMPHLET.****Beware of counterfeits.****Principal Office: 1128 Arch street, Philadelphia.****HOTEL IN NEW YORK****Persons visiting New York for health, business or pleasure will find first-class accommodations at****HILLIER'S HOTEL,** located on West 45th Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.**Elevators, hot and cold water, moderate rates; Turkish Baths, etc.****Address: DR. H. F. HILLIER, 1128 Arch street, New York.****additional damages "as compensation for the wounded feeling of the plaintiff."****Judgment affirmed.****R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.****S. P. Maddox; T. R. Jones; W. K. Moore, for defendant.****Cloud vs. State.** Assault with intent to murder, from Fulton. Criminal law. Non-suit. Evidence. Damages. Nuisance. (Before Judge Hammond.)**Hall, J.—** Had there been no disputed facts in this case, and had its determination depended solely upon questions of law, it should have been disposed of on a motion for a non-suit; but there being both questions of law and facts in the issues made, the question of the non suit is left to the court vs. Atlanta Street Railway. (decided to-day.)**Candler, Thompson & Candler,** for plaintiff in error.**E. W. Hawkins, solicitor general, for the state.****additional damages "as compensation for the wounded feeling of the plaintiff."****Judgment affirmed.****R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.****S. P. 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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$25 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 29—1861.

OBSERVATIONS taken at half-past one o'clock this morning indicate for the South Atlantic states generally fair weather, light variable winds; with no change in temperature.

FRANK HUER, of Ohio, made a speech in the house yesterday on the Morrison tariff bill. He advocated free trade in its simplest form.

EX SENATOR KELLOGG is on trial for his thrifty methods while a member of the American house of peers. Whether it will all "end in smoke" is yet to be seen.

The federal executive departments, after consultation with Director General Burke, have appointed officers to represent the government at the cotton centennial in New Orleans.

The senate having passed the pleuro-pneumonia bill, it now goes to the house, where some learned cattle talk will be indulged in. The senate will spend the balance of the week on the shipping bill.

## THE SHIPPING BILL.

The shipping bill passed by the house on Saturday is a step towards "free ships" and a reform in our navigation laws. It is a step towards the removal of absurd burdens, and hastens the day when our people will be relieved of the ring which demands that our people shall buy ships, if they buy at all, from the members of the ring at their own prices. This policy has driven the American flag almost wholly from the ocean, thereby putting into the pockets of foreign shipowners about one hundred and fifty millions a year that should be kept at home.

The best feature of the house bill is found in the amendment offered by Mr. Cox. This amendment admits to free registry free of duty foreign built ships of not less than four thousand tons burden, built of iron or steel, provided that such ships shall not be employed in the coastwise trade. Under this amendment the Roach people can build the coastwise steamers, and they will therefore not lose anything through the operations of the new bill; for no one can afford to buy their ships to put in competition with the ships of countries that have wiser laws. The Cox amendment was opposed by the ring, but it was adopted by a vote of 111 to 69. Messrs. Buchanan, Candler, Clements, Crisp, Hammond and Turner voted for it. Messrs. Hardeman, Nichols and Blount were paired. Mr. Hammond warmly advocated the retention of the amendment as the best means of combination, the presentments say, works great injury to that section, and is in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the state constitution. The grand jury, however, can find no law to enforce the article of which the pool is violation, except such as would lead to long, tedious and costly litigation, and there is no adequate penalty.

In view of these facts, the grand jury make a suggestion which ought to attract attention. They recommend that the next legislature pass such acts as will give to the railroad commission of this state power to prevent the organization of such a combination or pool that has for its purpose the violation of the constitution, so that the people may have a prompt and inexpensive remedy for such evils as result from the pooling arrangement of the railroads.

## THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury say further: "As some attacks have been made on the railroad commissioners by some of the press of the state, we wish to state that in our opinion it has accomplished great good, and we further recommend to the legislature that its powers be left as it stands."

## ARIEL AS AN EDITOR.

The newspaper Ariel is indeed a tricksy sprite—a cute and nimble chick—and when he speeds forth upon his mission no one knows whether the result will be a well of gossamer threads in the air, or the echoes of a thunderstorm in the black bosom of the clouds. His latest effort threatens to result in something of a thunderstorm. We have already alluded to the report of an interview with Matthew Arnold, written by Robert Laird Collier. The report of this interview went to the Boston Herald and the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette as a cable dispatch, and thus printed, has attracted much attention.

In the dispatch to the Herald, Mr. Arnold remarks that "the Boston Herald has a high tone and seems to treat all subjects seriously." In the dispatch to the Commercial Gazette, Mr. Arnold says and remarks that "the Commercial-Gazette has a high tone and seems to treat all subjects seriously." But this is not all. In one dispatch Mr. Arnold thanks the Herald for one of the ablest and most touching editorials on himself and his career in America he ever read, published on the day before his departure.

In the other dispatch he thanks the Commercial-Gazette for one of the ablest and most touching editorials on himself and his career in America he ever read, published on the day before his departure.

## COTTON CULTURE IN GEORGIA.

The report on the cotton production and agricultural features of Georgia, prepared by Dr. R. H. Longbridge for the huge census volumes, is before us. It consists of 180 large pages, and is a book in itself. Dr. Longbridge was formerly connected with the geological survey of this state, and he brought to the task much knowledge previously acquired.

He regrets, however, that the geological survey, upon which he has freely drawn, did not extend over the entire state. In the parts of the state not covered by Dr. Little's survey the observations are necessarily of a cursory nature. "Northwest Georgia" is accurately described, both in the text and in maps. Mr. A. E. McCutchen, who was a member of the geological survey, was the special agent for the northwestern part of the state, and his part of the work, owing of course in part to the advantages of the survey, is thoroughly and excellently done.

The book contains a general description of the state, embracing the topographical, climatic and agricultural features, and special descriptions of the agricultural divisions, with analyses of the chief soils. A general outline of the geology of the state is given, and there are many tables relating to cotton production, showing what each county and division and soil produces. Each county is treated separately, and the volume is concluded with many details of cotton culture, including valuable information relative to the system of labor, the diseases and insect enemies of the plant, and the various methods of culture.

The colored plates are a material help in explaining the soils, products and underlying rocks of the state. One map shows by different shades, in number in miles, the percentage of area planted in cotton. In the highest class are counties that give 20 per cent or more of their area to cotton. In this class we find Houston, a good share of Troup and a belt along the Central railroad extending through Clayton, Spalding and Pike counties. These are, or rather were in 1879, the best cotton counties of the state. The shade of the lowest class appears at both ends of the state—in Gilmer and Glynn, in Dade and Echols. In these counties the percentage of total area planted in cotton does not exceed one per cent.

But there is no occasion for drawing on the facts in this volume. It is crammed full of them, and if a beginning were made it would be difficult to find an ending. Dr. Longbridge and his assistants are entitled to the thanks of the people of Georgia for the creditable manner in which they have collected and presented the more important facts relating to the physico-geographical and agricultural features of the state.

## THE POOL IN DOUGHERTY COUNTY.

The Constitution has from time to time printed in brief shape the general presentments of the grand juries of the various counties. It is easy to see from the nature of these presentments that the grand inquests of the counties are beginning to take larger views of their duties. Their reports are gradually losing the perfunctory tone and character which have heretofore been their chief features, and they are now beginning to deal with matters of moment.

For instance, the grand jury of Dougherty county, in their presentments made during the April term of the superior court of that county, touch upon a matter which is of vital interest to every citizen of that section. They say they have had their attention called to the fact that there has existed for a long time a pool or combination, the purpose of which is to defeat competition between the railroads centering in Albany, namely: The Central, the Savannah, Florida and Western, and the Brunswick and Western railroads.

This pool, combination, the presentments say, works great injury to that section, and is in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the state constitution. The grand jury, however, can find no law to enforce the article of which the pool is violation, except such as would lead to long, tedious and costly litigation, and there is no adequate penalty.

In view of these facts, the grand jury make a suggestion which ought to attract attention. They recommend that the next legislature pass such acts as will give to the railroad commission of this state power to prevent the organization of such a combination or pool that has for its purpose the violation of the constitution, so that the people may have a prompt and inexpensive remedy for such evils as result from the pooling arrangement of the railroads.

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THE FUTURE OF WHEAT RAISING IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION. Within a few years American farmers will have to meet strong competition in the grain markets of the old world. We must now advise that American produce enough wheat to seriously affect the market in Europe. Already with a crop of 85,000 bushels, the market price has gone up 20 cents below that of the time when wheat was last produced. In future years, we must abandon all hope of profitable competition. The American farmer must now adopt methods of farming which will make him comparatively independent of the world's wheat market. The lesson taught by the East India experiment with wheat is enough to open our eyes, and now that England is preparing to open a short road to the vast fertile districts in Africa, there is no estimating the outcome.

TAX WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN A very intelligent observer. He remarks: "The impression continues to grow here that it is the intention of Mr. Tilden's friends to nominate him." This is a brief but an efficient method of presenting the length and breadth of the programme.

TAX BOSTON HERALD finds it necessary to announce that Abraham Lincoln is not the author of the poem beginning 'O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?' Alias:

FORFACTOR should engage the esteemed William Phelps to whitewash one of his elephants.

Is the better days of the republic our greatest men were generally impudent. For many years the friends of Daniel Webster put \$100,000 at inter-

est for him, and if it had not been for this provision of \$6,000 a year Webster would have retired from the senate, for he declared that he could not give his life to this country for \$8 a day. The friends of Tom Corwin came to his relief at least once and paid his debts. Henry Clay was the recipient of a whole generation in congress, lived beyond his means, and the mortgage on his Ashland place would have been foreclosed if it had not been privately cancelled by his wife friends just after his defeat for the presidency. Benton was thirty years in congress, but he never became a rich man, and never while in office availed himself of any opportunity to make money.

NOTHING is more certain than that the democratic voters of Kentucky are not controlled by the whisky ring.

The democrats of Kentucky refuse to be fixed. We have no doubt that an overwhelming majority of the voters of that state are opposed to the owners of the tariff cracks in congress.

The letter of Adam Bedeau embodied in the dispatches yesterday discloses only a few of the many corporations that exist in the state. Report of the American's a republican administration. It has long been known that the attorneys of foreign governments hold important places in the American state department. If Mr. Frelinghuysen is not in the pay of foreign powers, he is wasting valuable time in carrying out their plans.

The editor of the Chicago News is kept busy correcting the errors in the bogus cable dispatches that appear in northern papers. The corrections are usually from the pen of Mr. Eugene Field, who is an Englishman by instinct and training. Mr. Field's uncle, Martin Erasmus Field, is one of the literary editors of the London Times, and is joint author with his accomplished nephew of an illustrated pamphlet descriptive of a London water cure establishment.

KENTUCKY is a bigger man than the editor of the Courier-Journal. At any rate it is too big to be carried in a saddle of traps.

The French mode of executing criminals by the guillotine is rapid enough to satisfy any one. When the criminal's neck is fairly under the knife a lever is raised, the blade flashes downward, the head falls into a zinc case standing in readiness to receive it, the body is thrown into a tumbril, and the remains are galloped off to the Turnip Field, there to be buried with paupers and unclaimed inmates from the morgue. The spectators at these executions compatis dandies, loose women, journalists and the riff raff. Everything goes off quietly.

THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT is thoroughly investigated it will be found that under republican administration it has forwarded the interests of every government but its own. It is controlled in the interest of foreign governments by means of bribery and corruption.

LET THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES INVESTIGATE THE CHARGE MADE BY ADAM BEDEAU, LAST SUNDAY GENERAL TO CUBA.

THE DEATH OF MARSHALS OF THE TEMPLAR REVIVES THE MEMORY OF AN UNRIVALLED QUEEN OF THE BALLET. A young lady of fifteen years has had a private school for private circulation, and which gives evidence of literary ability. The Longmans have become the publishers, but their proposal was declined.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, who died at Chicago Thursday, was a prominent lawyer, an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, and congressman in 1861. His life of Benedict Arnold was an attempt to persuade the public to think better of the arch traitor than of the man who was his son. He was condemned to treason. Notwithstanding the name, Mr. Arnold was not kin to his hero. He has published many historical studies.

THE WIDOW OF THE FAMOUS MEXICAN GENERAL, SANTA ANA, IS NOW LIVING QUIETLY IN HER Native land, and seldom intrudes into the outer world. Mrs. Santa Ana is not very old, and she is still a widow. She has a son, a young man, who took a hundred horses to the United States three years before she was born. She was plighted to him before her death, and when he returned to her she married him. He was then a military dictator, sleeping on his sword, beset by sonorous perfumes, in a room decked out with flowers and perfume. The Bear was the Thelaus, taking coal from a Spanish steamer. The crowd had boarded all these vessels, and the Bear had pulled the Catalpa out of the harbor.

The Bear had come down from the Catalpa and had been sent to the port of New York.

THE BEAR'S HEAD OUT OF THE BURKHEAD.



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**STATE OF GEORGIA,**  
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Brokered in Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Sides,  
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Ga. 75, 1886. 11 113 Atlanta 75, 108

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Raymond 80, 92 Roma, new 95 95

Atlanta 80, 4 126 Columbia 80, 82 85

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Natl 100 100 Gate City Natl 100

McIntosh 100 100 Gate City Natl 100

Ga. 75, 1886. 8 166 Atlanta 75, 104

Ga. 75, 1886. 8 166 Atlanta 75, 104

G. C. & A. 1886. 10 113 Atlanta 75, 108

G. C. & A. 1886. 10 100 Atlanta 75, 108

At. & Char. 1886. 104 104 Atlanta 75, 108

Atlanta 75, 108 108

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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Yearly.

TELEGRAPH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, April 29—Stocks to day were active

and weak. At the opening there was a decline of

3/4 to 2 per cent, the latter for Denver and Rio

Grande. Western Union declined 1 1/2%.

Outside of these shares the decline

ranged from 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

At the first call there was a marked change for the better, and

prices rallied 3/4 to 1 1/4 per cent. Jersey Central and

Lake Shore being most conspicuous in the im-

provement, brought about reports that Joaquin

Stock would be called in, and the bears rushed to

cover. The report grew out of the fact that some

of Vandenberg's stockholders had taken

shares in the Lake Shore road 1 1/2 per cent.

Jersey Central was very active to day, and

heads were to be twisted as they were last fall. The

immediate cause of the rise in Jersey Central was

the announcement from Philadelphia that the

stock would be called in at 100.

Reports also came from Philadelphia that the

holders of Philadelphia had sold the stock

they held.

The rest of the market rallied 3/4 to 1 1/4 per cent in sympathy. Central Pacific subsequently rallied

1 1/2 per cent. During the afternoon Jersey Central and the other stocks under the close when the market closed to day were active to day, and

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ROAD STREET.

GA., MARCH 22D, 1884

O we claim ANY EXTRAORDINARY FACILITY  
however, continue to receive the Chicago reports every  
day, and to have the latest news from the South and West  
between quotations. We are on the rapid transit line  
public a reduction in commission: when on the Sports  
and corresponding reduction in Bulk Meat and  
frequent gains.

J. R. CUMMINGS, President and Manager

NCE AGAIN!  
GROSSE,  
BLE TAILOR,  
ET UP STAIRS, ATLANTA.for SPRING SUITS, PANTS, ETC., ever in the  
of yourself.NABLE.  
ATORS IN THE WORLD  
ES, FINEST WATER COOLERS,  
JARS, FLY FANS, GATE CITY FILTERS,  
STRE STARCH, AT  
RIDE'S.  
G AND CHINA DEPOT.

McBRIDE's prices—it will save you money.

F. R. MINCKLER, Secy.

Manufacturers of  
National Cheese Safes. Patent Siding & Hardware.  
The most convenient & handsomest  
household grocery can supply you.

Please mention this Paper.

JOE STORE

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THE HANDSOMEST STORE IN ATLANTA

ICES EVER OFFERED.

yourself. We have come here to do business.

&amp; STRIBLING.

D. SPRINGS

ates for board. I will open my  
the Markham House in Atlanta.

AS FOLLOWS:

\$35 00 to \$40 00  
\$12 50 to \$18 00  
\$10 00 to \$12 50

EE OR MORE PERSONS

at the Markham without extra

HUFF,  
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.ERS OF  
Tobaccos.

agency, 43 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

E. MANAGER.

pt up to the HIGHEST STANDARD  
EST. Our WORD shall be faithful,  
S THE MARKET WILL AFFORD.

COTTON PLANTER

EST IN USE.

drops the unrolled seed with perfect regularity and in

spes and Covers. Send for price.

QUHAR &amp; CO.,

GEORGIA

ERBERT & CO.—  
TAP & LOOK CO'S CHAMPION  
LAR PROOF SAFES.  
IN LOCKS AND BOLT WORKS CLEANED,  
COMBINATION, SAFES OPENED, &  
C. No. 20 Lord street, ATLANTA, GA.

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